1870—CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1870.

In Board of Aldermen,

January 20, 1870.

Read and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

In Common Council,

January 20, 1870.

Concurred.

William A. Church, Clerk.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The following numbers and volumes are wanted to complete sets of the several periodicals named.

ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Nos. 277, 322, 386, 955, 1038, 1278, 1346, 1428.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Nos. for Nov. 25, 1865; May 30, July 21, 24, Aug. 7, 23, Oct. 4, 20, Nov. 14, 1866; Jan. 23, Aug. 1, Nov. 2, 4, 14, Dec. 21, 1867; Nov. 23, Dec. 2, 21, 1868; Nov. 15, 17, 1869.

DAILY EVENING STANDARD.

Nos. for Feb. 26, 1863; March 7, July 31, 1867; March 25, May 6, 1868; Jan. 16, 1869.

DAILY MERCURY.

Nos. for Oct. 22, Dec. 11, 1863; May 24, June 25, 1864; July 6, Oct. 18, 1865; May 5, 1866; Jan. 18, 24, Feb. 12, 1867; Feb. 23, 1869.

CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

Vols. 15 and 22.

COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Vol. 12, No. 24; Vol. 13, Nos. 2, 6, 19.

FRIENDS' REVIEW.

Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Vol. 6, No. 52, and the index; Vol. 7, No. 51.

MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER.

Vols. for 1767 to 1806, and the volume for 1809.

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Vols. 1 to 27; Vol. 28, Nos. 1, 2, 3; Vol. 29, Nos. 1, 2, 3; Vols. 30 to 34; Vol. 38, Nos. 1, 2, 4; Vol. 44, No. 4; Vol. 45, No. 2; Vol. 50, No. 4.

SAILORS' MAGAZINE.

Parts of all the volumes except Vols. 6 to 13, 21 to 25.

Also any numbers of New Bedford newspapers prior to 1850 except the Mercury.

☞ Persons having books from the Library sometimes move away and leave them behind. Should this meet the eye of any person having knowledge of any of our books not in the possession of those who have taken them from the Library, they are earnestly desired to have them returned. Ample compensation will be allowed for any trouble or expense attending such return.

OFFICERS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

TRUSTEES.

His Honor, GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor of the City.
CHARLES M. PEIRCE, Jr., Esq., President of the Common Council.
JOSHUA W. FROST, Esq., Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction.
Hon. GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,
JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq.,
WARREN LADD, Esq.,
} at large.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR.

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,
JAMES B. CONGDON.

BUILDING.

WARREN LADD, JOSHUA W. FROST,
CHARLES M. PEIRCE, JR.

ACCOUNTS.

JAMES B. CONGDON, WARREN LADD,
CHARLES M. PEIRCE, JR.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

SOPHIA E. ALMY.

JANITOR.

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Donors.	Volumes. Bound.	Volumes. Unbound.	Pamphlets.
American Antiquarian Society,	2		24
American Philosophical Society,		1	1
Anthony, E. & Sons,			366
Anthony, Rowland C.,	3		
Bates, Lewis B.,	1		
Bossange, Gustave,			1
Boston Public Library,			3
Briggs, Roswell E.,			1
Brown, Francis H.,			1
Buffinton, James,	26		
Bureau Refugees,			3
Butler Hospital for the Insane,			2
Canfield, Thomas H.,			4
Charlestown Public Library,			1
Chisholm, Elijah H.,	2		
Choate, John C.,	1		
Clark, William S.,			1
Clarke, Henry B.,			1
Clifford, John H.,			1
Columbia College,			1
Congdon, James B.,	2		34
Cushman, Austin S.,	1		
Dawson Brothers,			1
Dawson, H. B.,		1	
Detroit Young Men's Society,			1
Dexter, Franklin B.,			4
Eliot, Thomas D.,	20	3	45
Farrington, William H.,			8
Fessenden, C. B. H.,		6	2
Forbes, Mrs. John M.,			1
Gibbs, Mrs. Welthen,	1		
Goodwin, William F.,		1	24
Hartford Young Men's Institute,			1
Hartley, J. F.,	1		
Harvard College,			3
Haven, Samuel F.,			3

Donors.	Volumes. Bound.	Volumes. Unbound.	Pamphlets.
Haverford College,			1
Holton Library, Brighton, Mass.,			1
Hough, George T.,			5
Howe, Samuel G.,	1		
Hutchinson, Sylvander,	7	1	1
Ladd, Warren,			3
Ladies' Library Association, Flint, Mich.,		1	
Langworthy, Isaac,			2
Library Company, Philadelphia,			2
Library of Congress,	1		1
Lowell City Library,			1
Mc Carthy, Patrick,			1
Maine State Library,	4		5
Manchester Public Library,			1
Massachusetts State Library,			1
Minnesota Historical Society,			1
New England Historic-Genealogical Socity,			1
Nye, William B.,	1		
Peabody Institute,			2
Peirce, Benjamin,	1		
Peirce, Richard A.,	86		
Pitman, Robert C.,	5	2	24
Portland Institute and Public Library,	1		
Portland Society of Natural History,		1	
Potter, William J.,			7
Prosser, William F.,			1
Public Library, Cincinnati,			1
Public Library, Reading,			1
Reed, B. F. H.,		1	26
Rodman, Benjamin,	1		
Rodman, Edmund,	1	6	17
Sargent, J. G.,	1		
Seabury, Pardon G.,		1	
Springfield City Library Association,			1
State Lunatic Hospital, Northampton,			1
State of Massachusetts,	1		
Stone, Edwin M.,			2
Sumner, Charles,			2
Taber Brothers,			3
Taunton Public Library,			1
Tenney, J. E.,			2
Whitridge, William C.,			1
Willey, Henry,			2

Donors.	Volumes. Bound.	Pamphlets. Unbound.
Wilmington Institute,		1
Worcester Public Library,		1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo,		1
Young Men's Christian Assoc., Worcester,		1
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati,		1
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Pittsburg,		1

NEWSPAPERS, CHARTS, ETC.

Bennett, Edmund H. — Bristol County Republican, Taunton, 1869–70.
Ewer, F. C. — Historical Map of Nantucket.
Goodwin, William F. — Will of Thomas Bradbury, Lithographed.
Peirce, Richard A. — Military Letters and Records.
Pitman, Robert C. — Our Dumb Animals. Vol. 1.
Wing, George. — Old Colony Gazette; and New Bedford Gazette, eleven numbers. Bristol Gazette, Fairhaven, six numbers.

PRINTS.

Barney, Edward L. — Lithographic Portrait of Timothy G. Coffin.
Morgan, S. Griffitts. — Portrait of the late Charles W. Morgan.

REPORT.

To His Honor the Mayor, and to the Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

The Trustees of the FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY would, in accordance with the requisitions of the City Ordinance, respectfully place before you their EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Upon a comparison of the statistics of the Library now laid before us by our Librarian with those contained in our last annual report, it appears that the year 1869 has surpassed all its predecessors in the extent of the use made of our books by the inhabitants of the city.

The whole number of books delivered and taken from the Library is *thirty-five thousand seven hundred and two.*

The daily average of deliveries has been *one hundred and sixteen.*

The increase of cards has been *seven hundred and eighty-seven.*

The whole number of cards which have been issued is *nine thousand six hundred and eight.*

By the following statement it will appear that in each of these items there has been an increase the past year.

	VOLUMES TAKEN.	DAILY AVERAGE.	INCREASE OF CARDS.
1868,	34,563	112	528
1869,	35,702	116	787
Increase,	1,139	4	259

We notice, also, an increase in the number of readers

at the Library. In our last report this feature in the operations of the institution was noticed, and the statement made that the number of books read or consulted in our rooms was fully equal to the number taken away. This is an interesting fact connected with the history and operations of the Library; and during the past year it has been very evident that there has been no diminution in the number of our visitors who have resorted to it for this purpose.

NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF OUR BOOKS.

We have now about *twenty-two thousand* volumes in our collection.

Imperfect as it must be acknowledged to be, when compared with those great depositories of books which are found in many of the large cities and universities of the new and old world, we feel confident that in proportion to the whole number, it contains an unusually large share of the standard works in our language.

It should be remembered that we have no books in our collection in any language but the English; and it will, we doubt not, be the policy of those who may have the management of the Library in the future, as it has been of those who have up to this time conducted its affairs, to fill up the numerous blanks in our catalogue of books in the language of our mother tongue, before appropriating any part of our limited means to the acquisition of works which can be read or studied only by a few. The time will come when it will be the duty of the managers to extend their acquisitions beyond this limit; but at present the perusal of the catalogues of publications in our language not yet within our means of attainment demands from the managers a strict compliance with the plan hitherto pursued.

DONATIONS.

Our record of donations which we publish, exhibits a gratifying increase in the number of those who have contributed to our collection. Our old friends have not forgotten us, and new ones have been added to our list. The contributions for the year are *eight hundred and sixty-one:* volumes, bound and unbound, one hundred and ninety-six; pamphlets, six hundred and sixty-five.

It has been from no desire simply to comply with what may be regarded as the ordinary civilities between the bountiful hand that gives and those which are filled by the bounty, that the trustees have never failed in their annual report carefully to publish a record of our donors and their donations. Every year shows us more and more forcibly how greatly we are indebted to those who have been thoughtful of us, and who have manifested their interest by their valuable contributions. A catalogue of the books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers and pictures which now form a part of our collection, and which we have obtained through the enlightened liberality of the friends of the Library, would exhibit an aggregate of accessions, both in number and value, well calculated to call forth expressions of grateful recognition.

It has been as your servants and as servants of the inhabitants of our city, that on your and their behalf they have given utterance to those feelings of gratitude which are excited when the friends of the Library have bestowed upon them that which has enriched our collection and has given them the gratifying assurance of a deep and widespread interest in the welfare of our cherished institution.

We would repeat here what we have often before expressed, the desire to have sent to us all kinds of pamphlets, newspapers, pictures and manuscripts. In our eyes the most insignificant publication has a value. It belongs to the history of the present or the past; and it

becomes, when put into our hands and assigned its place in accordance with the classification we have adopted, an available element in the work of the annalist or the historian.

We have entered upon our list of donors the name of Richard A. Peirce. In making mention of his name, and in referring to its record upon our list of donations, it is painful for us to remember that it is through a provision in his last will and testament that we have received these valuable accessions, and that they came to us through the hands of his executor.

General Richard A. Peirce died during the past year, and in his will bequeathed to the Free Public Library all his military books, manuscripts and letters. The books consist mainly of the reports of the Adjutant Generals of our own and other states. They contain a large amount of valuable information, and form a welcome addition to this department of our Library.

The manuscripts and letters are for the most part connected with the operations at Camp Meigs, where he had the command, with his headquarters at Readville, during the years 1863, 1864, and 1865. As entered upon our record of accessions, they number *sixty-five* different volumes and packages. A partial examination has shown us that there is contained in these papers, and particularly in the letters, much that is valuable and interesting. The progress of time will add to their interest and value. Of the printed matter there are *eighty-six volumes.*

It is not on account of this bequest only, that we would make grateful mention of the name of General Peirce. Although "early called," he had lived among us long enough to endear himself to all who enjoyed his acquaintance, and to perform much important work for our city, our state, and our country.

All the years of his short life were filled up with well

directed effort; and who is there who does not remember with gratitude and admiration the ardor with which he engaged in the military service of the country when our national life was threatened by treason and rebellion?

Previous to the war he was a representative from this city in the general court. He was a faithful, useful and prominent member.

During the war of the rebellion, although desirous of taking his place at the front, he complied with the request of Governor Andrew and remained in the state as one of his principal assistants in the work of receiving, training and forwarding the military recruits. Often has the writer of this heard our lamented Governor speak in terms of the highest commendation of the services of General Peirce.

Both are now departed. The statesman who was so warmly attached to the subordinate, and the subordinate who so loved and honored his chief and was so faithful to him, are both among the dead, — both taken in the prime of life, when the capacity for high, honorable and useful effort was in its period of greatest development.

We have been highly gratified by receiving from our esteemed fellow-citizen, S. Griffitts Morgan, a portrait of his uncle, the late Charles W. Morgan.

We regard this portrait as a valuable acquisition to our limited picture gallery. The people of New Bedford are glad to see upon the walls of their favorite institution pictorial representatives of those they have beloved and honored. And few have been more beloved and honored than he. His memory will long be cherished by our people; and the records of our city and of the Free Public Library will show to future generations that in the final distribution of his estate he was mindful of the welfare of the city of his adoption.

Our list of donations includes the name of Mrs. Welthen Gibbs. The volume set against her name is the

journal of Thomas Chalkley. We are induced to make this donation the subject of especial mention here, mainly for the purpose of giving an extract from the note by which it was accompanied. After stating her parentage, and that she was born in New Bedford, she adds: "To the seeker after true and undefiled religion, the contents of the accompanying volume will be invaluable, — to the antiquarian, perhaps its chief excellence may be found to lie in the fact that it was printed by Dr. Franklin *one hundred and twenty years ago*. The donor would bespeak the indulgence of the trustees in overlooking the faults of this presentation note by stating that she is in feeble health, with the weight of more than four score years resting on her head." We love to receive such gifts and such letters. We shall love to remember that in her beautiful old age, in her far distant dwelling-place, she thinks of the place of her birth and the home of her youth, and that she has placed in our library this valuable testimony of her recollections and her regard.

In the year 1858 this institution was designated by the Hon. Robert B. Hall, then the representative in Congress from this district, as the district depository for the public documents. The Hon. Thomas D. Eliot conferred upon us the same privilege. This, in connection with a donation from the Hon. Joseph Grinnell of the congressional publications issued during his protracted term of service, has secured to us a series of these publications nearly complete since the twenty-eighth Congress. It gives us great pleasure to state, that upon our application, the Hon. James Buffinton in a letter received from him in March last, cheerfully complied with our request to be continued as the depository of the district. In addition to this act of kindness and courtesy, we are gratified to acknowledge the receipt from him, under his own frank, of twenty-six volumes of valuable congressional publications.

In calling attention to our list of donations, we have been led to speak of the honored dead as well as of our obligations to the living. But our duties to the dead are not yet all performed.

When in 1852 our Library was established, HENRY HOWLAND CRAPO was a member of the board of aldermen of our city. He introduced into the city council the ordinance which gave it an existence, accompanied by an able report in favor of the measure.* As chairman of the joint standing committee of the council on education, he was a member of the first board of trustees. He died in July last at his home in Flint, in the state of Michigan, to which place he removed in the year 1857.

We can add nothing to the well-deserved and wide-spread reputation of Governor Crapo by any notice which our limited pages will allow us to publish. Already has the press of his native and his adopted state borne honorable testimony to his talents and his worth. As we write we have before us, gathered from a large number of papers, more than thirty publications called forth by his decease, all giving evidence of the high regard in which he was held, and of the deep and wide-spread regret at his loss. The part which he took in the establishment of our Library, and his efforts as one of its managers during the first year of its existence, were among the last services which he performed for the public before his removal from our city. Thus intimately associated with the opening year of our institution, that association is one of the multitude of interesting and honorable memories which connect his name with the city in which so large a part of his life was passed, and calls upon those who are now about to present to their fellow-citizens the *eighteenth* annual

*The first movement made in the city council in relation to the Free Public Library was by Warren Ladd, Esq., in July, 1851. The common council were favorable, but the aldermen *nonconcurred*. See Appendix.

report of the board of which he was one of the first members, to include in it a notice of the death of one of their number so early connected with our institution, and since so highly and honorably distinguished.

In our appendix will be found one or more of the notices from the public journals to which we have alluded. But could we publish them all, they would give but an imperfect account of the life and labors of this noble man. It is due to his memory, and due to the cause of a high and honorable ambition, that the struggles, hard and protracted of his early life, and the earnest, persevering and successful efforts of his manhood, should be given to the world in a detailed and permanent form.

From the time when the poor Dartmouth boy was making such a vigorous and discouraging fight with poverty upon the barren soil where he was born, to the period of his death, in a state over which he had twice been elected Governor, rich in worldly possessions, and richer still in the respect and regard of all who knew him, his life, although not a long one, was a continued succession of efforts for the attainment of an elevated and honorable manhood, worthy to be presented to the world for the encouragement of all who are called upon to do battle with the adverse circumstances of early life, or who would learn a lesson of true heroism in the discharge of high and solemn obligations amidst the torture of physical suffering and the prospect of speedy dissolution.*

In the report of the trustees of the Free Public Library for the year 1865, there is to be found the following remarks in relation to the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland.

"Notwithstanding the circumstances of doubt and delay which are connected with the last will and testament of Sylvia Ann Howland, we are not at liberty to close our statement of the year's benefac-

*See Appendix.

tions without a notice of the magnificent bequest which that excellent lady has made to the city.

"'I GIVE AND BEQUEATH,' she says, 'TO THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; AND I DIRECT THAT THIS SUM OF MONEY SHALL BE INVESTED JUDICIOUSLY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL, AND THAT THE INCOME THEREFROM SHALL BE EXPENDED AND USED FOR THE PROMOTION AND SUPPORT WITHIN THE CITY OF LIBERAL EDUCATION, AND FOR THE ENLARGEMENT, FROM TIME TO TIME, OF OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY.'

"This is not the time or the place to indulge in speculations as to the result of the attempt which is making to deprive our city and the cause of education of this princely endowment, or to anticipate the result of a decision that shall place it within the control of our municipal authorities. Our duty is discharged by giving expression to the deep feelings of satisfaction and gratitude with which we have regarded this noble contribution in behalf of our instrumentalities for diffusing knowledge among the people. SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND, by this act of enlightened munificence, has won the right to have her name placed among the highest upon the list of our public benefactors; and there it will remain, even should an unenviable success attend the effort that is making to divert the current of her bounty from that domain which it was her purpose to fertilize and beautify. But we will not admit the possibility of such a result. We look forward with confidence to the day, and believe it to be not far distant, when the people of New Bedford shall have it announced to them that the design of their benefactress has been accomplished; and equally confident are we, that when that time shall arrive, the people's representatives will, by ordinances of wisdom and liberality, give the fund such a direction as will not only insure rich returns to the *present*, but that *future* generations shall rise up and call her blessed."

The "delay" has ended, the "doubt" is removed, and the "confidence" expressed has proved well founded. That the legal proceedings which for a time placed a barrier between the bequest of SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND and the city have been withdrawn, and the executors left at liberty to carry into effect the benevolent and enlightened designs of the testratrix, is well known to all the inhabitants of our city.

The report of our predecessors from which we have so liberally quoted, has anticipated the remarks which this noble bequest and the conditions annexed to it were calcu-

lated to call forth. We unite with them in the expression of the confident belief, "that the people's representatives will, by ordinances of wisdom and liberality, give the fund such a direction as will not only insure rich returns to the *present*, but that *future* generations shall rise up and call her blessed."

Had no mention been before made in relation to this bequest, and it had become our duty for the first time to speak of it, we could have found no language more befitting the subject than that which is contained in the inaugural address of His Honor George B. Richmond, mayor of the city.

Situated as we are, it is impossible that we should not feel a deep interest in a subject so nearly connected with the important work of the education of the people; and we feel that we shall have discharged our present duty by adopting and presenting to you as our own the words of our chief magistrate.

"It is well known to you and our fellow-citizens, that Sylvia Ann Howland, late of this city, bequeathed to the city of New Bedford the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. After years of doubt and delay, the legal impediments which withheld her bounty are about to be removed. Of the simple financial aspect of it I have already spoken. The money will, as I have reason to believe, soon be received; and this assurance comes to us at a time when a feeling somewhat allied to embarrassment has begun to connect itself with our fiscal affairs.

"I feel, gentlemen, that we have another duty to perform. Having received this munificent gift with gratitude and admiration of her who willed it, it is our duty to carry out her wishes to the fullest extent. Her desire for the construction of the water-works has been realized, and her gift of one hundred thousand dollars anticipated; and the conditions of the gift will be fulfilled when it shall be applied to the debt thus created.

"The conditions connected with the other moiety of the bequest will call for great care and much thoughtful attention on the part of the Council. Here and at all times it should be borne in mind that this munificent gift was not given that we might thereby make a trifling saving in our annual appropriations.

"The cause of education and of a high and extended intellectual

culture, as I understand, called, in her view, for means and appliances beyond those which it had been usual to provide for in our annual appropriation. This sentiment, so enlightened and so honorable, I understand she expressed to those who had the charge of giving a legal validity to her wishes with regard to her property.

"As soon as circumstances shall call for action on your part in relation to these bequests, it will become your duty to give a rightful and permanent direction, by ordinance, to the investment of the funds and the application of their income.

"When this shall be done, I feel that it will be your pleasant duty to have prepared, in some simple, expressive and enduring form, a memorial of this act of enlightened liberality."

SUPPLEMENTARY CATALOGUE.

Our Supplementary Catalogue was completed early in the year. It contains between eight and nine thousand titles, and, with our first publication, gives a complete catalogue of our books up to and including 1867.

The work was carefully prepared, and has been correctly and beautifully printed. In these respects it does not fall short in a comparison with any of the catalogues which have come to us from the largest libraries in our country.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS.

During the year the finishing of a room in the attic of our Library building, has increased our space for the accommodation of our books. The room is large and convenient, and easy of access. It will give the librarian an opportunity to classify and arrange a large amount of reading matter not often wanted, but which should always be so kept as to give facilities for its examination.

A change that has been made in our library-room has largely added to our space, and to the appearance of the library.

The temporary and heavy shelving which had been placed in the upper alcoves on the east side of the room has been removed, and its place supplied by sets of shelves

with light and graceful cast-iron supports. The west side has been arranged in the same way. By this plan we have largely increased the space for books without any detriment to the beauty of the apartment.

But more room is greatly wanted. The room now occupied by the superintendent of water-works, which makes a part of the library premises, and was for many years occupied by the library, is now much wanted, and measures should be taken to restore it to its former use. It should, in our opinion, be thoroughly repaired and fitted for the purpose for which it was originally designed.

TRUST FUNDS.

The following is a statement of the operations for the year, and the present condition, of the several Trust Funds in charge of the Trustees.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JUNIOR, FUND.

The amount of this fund is	$1,600.00
Balance of income as per last statement,	$262.57
Income for the year,	104.00
	$366.57

The expenditures have been as follows:

For King Philip's war,	$5.00
For Life of Wedgewood,	10.00
For Shaw's Alphabets,	5.00
For Life of Holbein,	8.50
For Prang's Alphabets,	2.25
For Harding's Guide and Lessons,	12.00
For Manual of Wood Carving,	2.00
For Art of Illumination,	6.00
For Sowerby's Conchology,	5.50
For Elements of Heraldry,	3.00
For Lives of Boulton and Watt,	6.00
For Life of William Blake,	7.50
	$72.75
Balance unexpended,	293.82
	$366.57

CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

The amount of this fund is		$1,000.00
Balance of income as per last statement,		$111 85
Income for the year,		65.00
Amount now on hand,		$176.88

No expenditure.

CHARLES CONGDON FUND.

Balance of income per last statement,		$75.00
Expended for Chamber's Encyclopedia,	$35.00	
For Yosemite Book,	30.00	65.00
Balance,		10.00
		$75.00

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FUND.

Balance as per last statement,		$84.40

Expenditures.

Spectrum Analysis,	$6.75	
Fresh and Salt-Water Aquarium,	1.12	
Graham's Chemistry,	6.00	
British Beetles,	3.50	
British Bees,	3.50	
Geology of Illinois,	9.00	29.87
Balance,		54.53
		$84.40

BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

George Howland, Jr., Fund,	$293.82
Charles W. Morgan Fund,	176.85
Charles Congdon Fund,	10.00
Horticultural Society Fund,	54.53
Whole amount unexpended,	$535.20

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW G. PIERCE,
HORATIO HATHAWAY,
JOSEPH H. CORNELL,
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,
WARREN LADD,
JAMES B. CONGDON,
} Trustees Free Public Library for 1869.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
Free Public Library, Jan. 5, 1870.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

HONORABLE HENRY HOWLAND CRAPO.

The following notice of the late Governor Crapo was published in the New Bedford Evening Standard of July 27, 1869. He died on the 23d. Our reasons for its republication here are fully stated in the report, and need not to be repeated. Indeed, we have always believed that a notice of the death of any beloved and honored man or woman closely connected with the history of our city, should find a place in our reports. The character and lives of those who have departed from among us, leaving behind them pleasant and instructive memories, should find a record in the annual statements of the managers of an institution so closely identified with the moral and intellectual welfare and progress of our inhabitants.

This notice was written by James B. Congdon, an intimate friend, and who was, for a great number of years, associated with Governor Crapo in the management of our town affairs.

"We must leave to the pen of the biographer the details of the life of this estimable and remarkable man. The materials are ample for a volume replete with interest and instruction. Justice to his memory and to the large number to whom his name on the title page would give the book a value, and to that much greater number to whom the experience of such a life would impart energy and guidance, calls for the publication of such a work.

"In the meantime, the readers of the Standard, the people of this community, cannot be satisfied with the brief notices penned and published as the telegraph flashed to us the intelligence of his death.

"With no pretensions to the qualifications demanded of him, who shall be called upon to discharge the duty of biographer of Henry Howland Crapo, we would endeavor to supply the want and the expectation to which we have alluded.

"Mr. Crapo was born in the north part of the town of Dartmouth, in the county of Bristol, May 24, 1804. His early life was one of toil and privation. His parents were poor; and from the sterile soil which they cultivated no returns could be obtained beyond a mere livelihood.

"He early became alive to the fact that there were better things to be obtained in life than such as were yielded by hard and incessant toil upon a North Dartmouth farm, and he saw, too, that the opening to these better things was mainly through the knowledge to be found in books.

"We cannot follow this earnest Dartmouth boy in the long-continued struggles which constitute the salient feature of his early life. No toil was too hard, no sacrifice too great to be encountered and overcome by his persistent efforts.

"We have seen a dictionary in manuscript, *compiled* (not copied) by him, when such a book was not to be found in his neighborhood, and no means were within his reach for its purchase. In his desire to acquire a knowledge of the English language, he copied into his book the words he met with, whose meaning he did not understand, and then as he met them in the newspapers and books within his reach, he would study out and record the definitions.

"From a book which he picked up in the neighborhood, he made himself familiar with the theory of surveying. There was a call for the services of a land surveyor, but he had no compass. But in this, as in other cases, there was a 'will,' and consequently there was a 'way.' A compass he wanted, and a compass he would have. He had no money; but near at hand there was a blacksmith's forge, and upon that forge and with such tools as he found in the shop and used while the smith was at dinner, a compass was constructed, and the Dartmouth boy, like George Washington, began life as a surveyor of land. The General did not make his own compass.

"He became a teacher, too. He was the 'village master'; and when in the course of time and under the pressure of law a high-school was to be opened, he became a candidate for the mastership, and succeeded. Not however without a struggle. He knew what the law required; and hard was the toil required of him to meet these requisitions.

"One evening, after the labors of the day were over, he travelled on foot from his home to New Bedford, called upon J. H. W. Page, then, it is believed, preceptor of the Friends' Academy, went through a thorough examination, received from him a certificate that he was qualified, trudged back to his home the same night, and lay down upon his bed after travelling twelve or fifteen miles on foot, happy in the possession of a talisman that would open to him the door of the school-house.

"When at the age of thirty-two he left Dartmouth and became a citizen of New Bedford, he still followed the occupation of a land surveyor, helping out his scanty gains by occasionally acting as an auctioneer. Upon the retirement of Capt. Kelley Eldridge, who had long and faith-

fully served the town, he was chosen town clerk, treasurer, and collector of taxes. These offices he held until the form of our municipal government was changed, a period of about fifteen years. Upon the inauguration of the city government, he was elected treasurer and collector of taxes, a situation which he held for two or three years.

"He closed his connection with our municipal government by holding for a short time the office of alderman. As chairman of the council committee on education, he was one of the first board of trustees of the Free Public Library. The report upon which was based the order for the establishment of that institution, was prepared by him.

"No man connected with our municipal concerns ever had, to a greater extent than Mr. Crapo, the confidence of the people. He was exact and methodical in all matters of record; conscientious and laboriously persistent in the discharge of every duty; clear in his methods and statements in all that appertained to his official transactions with the town and his townsmen, leaving, at the end of his long connection with them, all that belonged to his department as a financial or recording officer so luminous and complete that no error has ever been detected or any improvement made upon his plans.

"It was, while thus connected with the town, that his mind was in training for the elevated positions to which he was afterwards called. It was in the New Bedford town meetings and in the transaction of the business connected with the town affairs, that he learned those practical lessons which were so important to him when he took his seat in the senate of Michigan, and when he guided the affairs of the Peninsular State as its Governor.

"How often, when speaking of his experience while holding these offices so exalted and so honorable, has he been known to advert to the training of the town meeting, and to the lessons taught him while connected with our town affairs; and to declare but for that experience he never would have succeeded when his fellow-citizens of Michigan bestowed upon him such high official honors.

"As president of the Bristol County Mutual Fire, and secretary of the Bedford Commercial, Insurance Companies, he gave to those institutions that integrity of purpose, those prudent and sagacious counsels, and that luminousness of method that characterized all his transactions with and for his fellow-citizens. No moment was unimproved.

"While connected with the town government he compiled and published between the years 1836 and 1845, five numbers of the New Bedford Directory, the first work of the kind issued among us.

"He also gathered a large and valuable amount of materials relating to the early history of his native town. These must remain among his papers; and will, no doubt, one day assist in the compilation of a history of the town of Dartmouth, and of the four other municipalities which once made a part of that prolific mother of towns.

"We have space but for a brief sketch of Mr. Crapo's business and

public career after his removal to Michigan. The circumstances of his removal and of the manly struggles and sharp conflicts which made a large part of his experience during his early residence in that State, although they form an interesting portion of his history, and, in a most remarkable manner, exemplify the sagacity and persistence so prominent in his character, cannot be detailed here. He triumphed over every obstacle, and in a few years after his removal to Michigan in 1857, he was known as one of the largest owners of woodland and one of the most extensive and successful manufacturers of lumber in the State.

"The qualities which he exhibited in the management of his large and lucrative business, led to his introduction into public life. In 1862 he was elected mayor of Flint, his place of residence; the two following years he served as a member of the Michigan senate; and in 1864 he was elected Governor of the state, holding the office for four years. As a senator he exhibited those patriotic and statesmanlike qualities which excited the surprise and admiration of the people, and which led to his selection, with uncommon unanimity, for the highest office in their gift. The volunteers of Michigan were grateful to the senator whose devotion to them never faltered; the people were also grateful; for he showed them the way by which they could be just to the defenders of the country, and, at the same time, bear with ease the pecuniary burthens of the conflict.

"But prominent as he was, and great as was his success as a senator, the people of Michigan would not receive him as their candidate for Governor until he had, by stumping the State, shown them his face, and proved, by meeting his opponents in public discussions, his right to the high distinction.

"In no time during his life, did Governor Crapo show more prominently the large resources and sterling traits of his character. He owed it to the party which had put him in nomination, that there should be no failure on his part to meet the call of the people. But he went forth, with an unfaltering determination, it is true, but with many misgivings; and when after a few trials he found that he had met the expectations of his political friends and had worked himself into a position of confidence in his own ability to meet the exigencies of the occasion, no man in Michigan was more surprised at the result than the candidate himself.

"The man, who but a few years before, had been obliged to retire from the platform of a political meeting in New Bedford, because, in his distrust of his own ability and his awe of the multitude, he could not utter a word, was now the favorite orator of the people and everywhere triumphantly successful. He was elected and reelected by large majorities; and his wise administration of the affairs of the State justified the selection that had been made by the people. The events of

that administration belong to the history of the country. We have space to advert to one only.

"For many years it had been the custom for the successful candidates for governor, to be applied to for pardons for all such inmates of the State prison as had been able, in any way, to make an interest with the prominent politicians of the winning party. It was considered, as a matter of course, that these applications should be granted; and the result had been, that upon the election of a new governor, a large batch of pardons was granted, and a great number of convicts let loose upon the people.

"Governor Crapo met the usual applications of this character with a firm and inflexible denial. The party men who had aided in his elevation, and who looked upon this brokerage in pardons as a portion of the party spoils, were amazed and indignant at this exhibition of official independence. But indignation and threatening availed not. The vile practice was stopped; and the Governor sent forth from his office, in defence of his course, and in condemnation of the former proceedings, a paper, so full of sound and statesmanlike views upon the subject, and so clearly and forcibly expressed, that it was regarded as one of the ablest upon the subject of the pardoning power that had ever been written.

"The biographer of Governor Crapo will one day tell with what heroic determination he bore up under the pressure of disease and performed his public duties, when to discharge them seemed to be the summons to certain death.

"The visitor to Michigan and to the former home of Governor Crapo will be shown his wide-spreading acres; and will be told of that sagacity and perseverance which converted immense tracts of swamp, prolific in nothing but wild plants and poisonous malaria, into beautiful and fertile farms.

"Such is a brief and most imperfect record of the life of Henry H. Crapo. His was not a long life, but few men have accomplished so much; and while his efforts gave him success and distinction, they, at the same time, were the means of wide-spread and enduring advantages to others."

We find the following in a letter from Flint, Michigan, dated July 23, published in the Detroit Tribune.

"To say that his death has cast a gloom over our entire city, very inadequately expresses the deep sorrow depicted on every countenance. He has not only won the respect but the affections of our citizens. While the state at large will regret his death as an eminent and upright public officer, we mourn his untimely end as an energetic, influential citizen, a wise counsellor, a prime mover in the prosperity of our city,

and a kind neighbor who ever stood ready to aid the unfortunate. With his administration of state affairs the public are familiar. It needs no eulogy at our hands. Suffice it to say, that he assumed control at a very critical period, being near the close of the war, when all public affairs were in a very unsettled condition, and when the resources of the state were being taxed to the greatest extent to meet the demands of the general government in prosecuting the war with vigor. That we emerge from the great contest with a proud record, ranking with the highest for aid and counsel rendered the government, was attributable in no small degree to the great foresight and indomitable energy displayed by our lamented ex-Governor, who so well took up and carried forward the patriotic and untiring efforts of his predecessor in the gubernatorial office. The brave boys who sustained the glorious reputation of our state, during the last year of the war, learned to love and respect him for the almost parental affection shown them, and we know they will long revere his memory, and in this they will be joined by all who knew him.

"He died almost without a struggle. Half an hour before the spirit took its flight, he was resting very quietly, without indication that his end was so near. But soon after, on making some necessary exertion, he apparently fainted, and dropped away without further warning. While our people would not parade their sorrow, they cannot withhold their tributes of respect. A great deal of the business of our town is to-day suspended, flags are floating at half-mast, and many places are closed and draped with mourning. The common council assembled this forenoon and passed resolutions expressive of the deep public feeling and the profound sorrow that is felt by our whole community."

The Flint Globe of July 28, has a brief but truthful and able article on the death of Governor Crapo. We give a few extracts.

"In 1861 he was elected mayor of this city. In the following year he was chosen by the people of Genesee county to represent them in the state senate. In 1864 he was elected to the responsible position of Governor of the state, and in 1866 was reelected to that office. These positions he filled with satisfaction to his constituents and honor to himself. Even his political opponents accorded to him great credit for his integrity and earnestness of purpose.

"A cotemporary remarks that 'Michigan never had a Governor before him who devoted as much personal attention and pains-taking labor to his public duties as did he.'

"The same may be truthfully said in reference to every public position he has held. The same spirit controlled him in everything with which he had to do. His vast private business received his personal

attention even to the smallest minutia. This, he contended, was the real secret of success; and in no branch of his business was it more strictly adhered to than in his agricultural pursuits. Agriculture was his favorite theme, and he gave it much attention and study. He owned and cultivated three large farms in this county, the most extensive of which, known as the 'Gaines Farm,' being located about twelve miles from this city, and containing 1200 acres. These farms are well stocked with the highest grades of imported cattle, sheep, etc., (many of which he imported himself,) and are under a fine state of cultivation. He directed operations on these farms from maps which he had drawn, and when confined to his bed, he required those in charge of them to report at regular intervals. From his couch he gave directions for their management even to the minutest details. When we add to all the zeal he manifested in conducting his business enterprises, the attention which he has given to those of a public nature — his connection with railroad interests, and the vast amount of labor which the public positions he held imposed upon him, — we are amazed while we admire the great mental power which he has exhibited.

"Governor Crapo was not what critics would call a brilliant man, yet he was gifted by nature with the true elements of greatness, — a clear and comprehensive intellect, an honest heart, of righteous determination, and vigilance in all his undertakings. Ever truthful, he knew what course to pursue; prudent, he knew where to stop; fearless, he knew when to advance. As a private citizen he was enterprising, generous, and a safe counsellor; as a neighbor he was kind, and in his family affectionate. He was a member of the Christian church. He considered the self-evidence of the Christian doctrine its most powerful recommendation to the conscience of every human being possessed of a well-balanced heart and brain; and we believe he has a place in the kingdom 'not of this world.' Long will the loss of the great and noble subject of this notice be felt, not alone by the people of this city and vicinity, but by the people of the state at large."

THE FIRST MOVEMENT IN RELATION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Letter from Warren Ladd, Esq., to His Honor George Howland, Jr.:

NEW BEDFORD, Aug. 16th, 1856.

DEAR SIR, — Inclosed I send you the original order I introduced in the Common Council July 8th, 1851, in relation to the establishment of

a Free Public Library in this city. You will see by the indorsements that it passed the Council, but was killed in the Board of Aldermen. The order was the first incipient step in the movement which established our present Free Library. I offered the order on my own responsibility, without any previous consultation with any one, and urged its adoption in a few remarks on the benefits which would follow its establishment to all classes, more especially to the young — to those who had just left school — as an agency by which they might be enabled to store their minds with useful knowledge. The order passed the Common Council, I think, without a dissenting voice.

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Yours respectfully,
WARREN LADD.

Hon. GEORGE HOWLAND, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
July 8th, 1851.

Ordered, — That a committee of three from the Common Council, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing, in this city, a Free Public Library.

Adopted.

[Signed,] LUTHER G. HEWINS, Clerk.

Sent up for concurrence.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
July 8th, 1851.

Nonconcurred.

[Signed,] I. M. RICHARDSON, City Clerk.